

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

QUIET RESTORED IN THE MONTMARTRE DISTRICT.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS SURRENDERED THEIR CANNON—PRESIDENT THIERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-DAY—TRIAL OF THE DECEMBER RIOTERS—BLANQUI, FLOURENS, AND OTHERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH—RADICAL JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, March 12, 1871. The threatening demonstrations in the Montmartre District of Paris have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered all their cannon on the conditions that their organization is not to be dissolved, and the continuance of the allowance to each member of one franc and a half per day until business is resumed.

President Thiers and all the members of the Government are expected in Paris to-morrow.

The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by a Council of War. MM. Blanqui, Florens, Girard and Avril were condemned to death for complicity. M. Goupel was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and M. Valles to six months' imprisonment. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

Gen. Vinoy has issued orders suspending the publication of the *Vengeur*, *Mot d'Ordre*, *Cui du Peuple*, *Caricature*, *Pensée*, *Duchêne*, and *Bouche de Fer*. The publication of new political or social economy journals is forbidden.

Forty thousand Gardes Mobiles left Paris yesterday in accordance with the demand of Gen. Von Moltke for the departure of all those in excess of the authorized garrison of 40,000 men.

Gen. Vinoy yesterday reviewed a corps of 40,000 men from the Army of the Loire, who form the new garrison of Paris.

The report of the death of M. Rochefort is contradicted.

The *Electeur Libre* says the rumor that Gen. Trochu has become deranged is without confirmation.

M. Mettrel has been appointed Prefect of Police. The health of the city is improving. The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no German shall be employed in the trades of Paris.

The Official Journal contains a decree dissolving certain headquarters of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry, and urging the establishment of camps of instruction.

THE NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE MATTER DECIDED IN THE ASSEMBLY—PARIS VOTED DOWN—VERSAILLES ADOPTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

BORDEAUX, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

In the National Assembly to-day, after a speech by M. Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 against 104, an amendment demanding an immediate removal to Paris; whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted by a vote of 406 against 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

POSITION OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION—VERSAILLES TO BE EVACUATED TO-DAY.

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of Berlin says the position of the German armies during the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the lower Seine to Dijon. An order has been issued that the Landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall be dismissed to their homes.

The Germans evacuate Versailles to-morrow, and the French troops will immediately occupy the town.

The interned prisoners from the ceded territories are to be immediately released; but the officers and soldiers of other portions of the French service will only be set at liberty after the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace.

A FRANCO-PRUSSIAN RIOT IN ZURICH.

A GERMAN FESTIVE GATHERING ATTACKED BY FRENCH PRISONERS—THE SWISS MILITARY CALLED OUT—SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

A party of Germans, of both sexes, numbering about 900, assembled in a hall in Zurich, on the 9th, to celebrate the conclusion of peace between France and Germany. While festivity was in progress the building was attacked by some French officers and Gardes Mobiles. The Germans defended themselves, and in the fight many were wounded on both sides. The Swiss troops were finally called out and suppressed the disturbance, after making a number of the assailants prisoners. The French officers and men attempted to rescue their friends from prison on the night of the 10th, when the Swiss troops fired upon them, killing four and wounding many others. The troops around the prison were afterward strengthened by four battalions and two batteries, and quiet was restored. A Court-martial will be convened for the trial of the rioters.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS IN ALGERIA—THIRTY GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED BY THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT—CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

The *Fleete Bidge* of Brussels makes the statement that the Mobile Gardes sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria to re-establish order.

Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed by the recent accident on the Versailles Railway. A notice issued by the direction of the North-Western Railway says the Germans themselves are responsible for the accident at Puteaux.

The *Semaine Financière* says the total circulation of notes of the Bank of France last September was 1,774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the Government, the credit of the Bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par.

The reports that the Emperor Napoleon is coming to Chislehurst are premature. He is not expected at present.

The Marquis de Banneville has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna.

SUCCESSFUL JAIL-BREAKING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Three young men, named Hopper, Conner, John Dillon, and Pop. Brown, escaped from jail here on a charge of burglary, made their escape by the aid of a woman, who was confined in one cell.

Some persons had furnished them with a wrench, with which they were enabled to remove the lock. On

EMERGING FROM THE CELL, THEY SEIZED THE WATCHMAN, AND, THREATENING TO TAKE HIS LIFE, PROCEEDED TO MAKE A HOLE IN THE OUTSIDE WALL OF THE JAIL, WHICH THEY ACCOMPLISHED AFTER THREE HOURS' HARD WORK—THE WATCHMAN ALL THE WHILE, MADE DUMB BY HIS THREATS, WITNESSING THEIR OPERATIONS.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SENATE CAUCUS—THE SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE EXTENDED—SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The action of the Senate Republican caucus, yesterday, in resolving to prolong the session of Congress long enough to adopt some measure for the protection of loyal men in the South, and not to enter upon any other subject, meets the hearty approval of the majority of Republicans here. Though the sentiment in the caucus was almost unanimous, there was a long discussion as to what the measure of the legislation should be. The provisions of Gen. Butler's bill were, to some extent, examined, but when attention was called to a general plan giving the power to the President to suppress disorders in localities where they are too serious to be dealt with by the State authorities, it was generally agreed that this was much more feasible than any special acts on the subject. It is thought that the law of 1870, under which Gen. Washington suppressed the Whisky insurrection, and the law of 1867, may be made the basis of a new law, which will not interfere with the State organizations, consisting of Messrs. Morton, Scott, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, and Pool, was appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the House, of which Gen. Butler is Chairman. The caucus meets again at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Many prominent Republican Senators consider the present condition of affairs in the South as very critical, one having said to-day, after a careful examination, his deliberate opinion was that at no time during the Rebellion was there more danger to the Republic than there is now. Then the attack was open, and we knew how to meet it; now it is secret, and therefore so much the more difficult to deal with.

Mr. Sumner will probably attempt to incorporate his Civil Rights bill with any measure that may pass, but the general opinion seems to be that the question of protection should not now be complicated any more than is necessary, and it is therefore doubtful if he will be successful. Another Senator is reported to have coolly remarked in the caucus, on Saturday, that, while it was very desirable to accord to the colored people of the South all their civil rights it did not make much difference to a negro, after he is murdered, whether he is allowed to ride in the same car with white men or not. It is generally held that the first duty of Congress now is to protect the citizens, and insure to them the free use of the ballot, and that there will then be little trouble about their civil rights.

The action of the Democratic caucus seems to indicate a long fight in the House over any measure that may be proposed. In the Senate the matter will be fully debated several days at least, and then, if the Democrats attempt to prevent a vote, the Republicans will sit it out. The Democrats cannot then hold out more than two or three days. In the House the struggle may be longer, but experience has proved that the majority, when it is united, always wins at last. The Republicans of the House have thus far been somewhat demoralized on this subject, but the report of the Senate Committee, the personal appeals of representative Southern men here, and the general discussion of the subject, is rapidly uniting them, and there is no doubt that when the matter comes up for action they will be one.

If this attempt at protecting the citizens of the South from outrages fails, it will be the fault of the Democrats, and they will have to go before the country with the responsibility of the wholesale and systematic murders now perpetrated in the South on their soldiers.

RESULTS OF THE MAIL SUSPENSION IN KENTUCKY—ANNOYANCE AND LOSS TO BUSINESS MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Postmaster-General, in response to urgent requests on the part of Kentucky Representatives and others, positively declines to order the restoration of the mail service between Louisville and Frankfort, as he still regards it as impossible to transport the same with safety to the agents of the Department. Kentuckians complain of the business annoyance and loss created by this suspension.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES SUBSIDING—A CONVENTION OF CITIZENS CALLED BY THE GOVERNOR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The troubles between the whites and negro militia in Chester County are subsiding. The citizens, in a public meeting, have pledged protection to all negroes who lay aside their arms and return quietly to their homes. There is now a strong force of United States regulars in the county. At Greenville, S. C., a meeting of the citizens of that county from various sections of the State will meet in Columbia, there to consult with him as to the best means of preventing a recurrence of these disorders.

DANGERS OF THE REVENUE SERVICE.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Collector Wallace of the Fifth South Carolina District reports that Deputy United States Marshal Anderson Loper, while attempting to seize an illicit distillery in the parish of a dealer named Zachariah Young, was attacked by the latter. Both men drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were killed at the first fire.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL ATTACKED IN KANSAS—HIS ASSAILANT KILLED.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—The *Fort Smith Herald* of the 21st inst. says: "On Monday United States Marshal Ayres arrested one Hickman, charged with taking whisky into the country of the Choctaw Nation. When near this place Hickman attacked the Marshal with a bowie-knife, and, succeeding in getting him down, he was about to strike him a second time when he was shot by a soldier of the 10th Cavalry. On examination before the Commissioner, Ayres was discharged."

SEVERE STORM AT MOBILE—A PORTION OF THE CITY OVERFLOWED.

MOBILE, Ala., March 11.—A severe rain and thunder-storm prevailed here to-day, which commenced at about 7 o'clock a. m., and lasted five or six hours. A negro woman was killed by lightning, and the streets were filled with wreckage. The water was completely over the bridges, and the city was completely flooded. Heavy losses were caused to merchants by the overflow, due in great part to the new track of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, which has cut off the overflow in bridges and merchandise is not less than \$100,000.

AN ALLEGED SEDUCER SHOT IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—William Bullock, of the firm of Bullock Bros., was shot dead last evening at the corner of Main and Prince-sts., in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. Five shots were fired at Bullock, two of which took effect. Breaking of promises to marry and seduction were the charges against him. He had been residing in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jail. Bullock moved in respectable circles here. The affair has caused much excitement.

PERSONALITIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

... Mr. Bandmann and wife, and Charles Mathews and wife, arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Astoria.

... Horace Hawes, the first American Judge who held court in San Francisco, died at his residence in California, at San Francisco.

... George Swain, a soldier of the War of 1812, died in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, aged 84 years. He was a member of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Infantry, and was with the army that operated under Washington. He was the father of Thomas W. Swain of the Philadelphia Academy.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

... A large watch factory is to be erected in San Francisco immediately.

... The Germans of St. Louis on Saturday celebrated the restoration of peace between France and Germany.

... A number of men and boys working a small gold mine near the foot of Black Point, in the City of San Francisco, are "panning out" small sums.

... The Cincinnati Public Library was opened yesterday for the first time, having been completely destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. There was a fair attendance of young men during the day, but there was a fair attendance of young men during the day, but there was a fair attendance of young men during the day.

... The ice in the Kamehameha River has broken up, and navigation is again open. The latest report of the kind is that there is a heavy ice in the river, and the latest report of the kind is that there is a heavy ice in the river, and the latest report of the kind is that there is a heavy ice in the river.

... The award of the Commemorative medal to assess damages against the Central Pacific Railroad, for cutting the track of the Central Pacific in crossing at Sacramento, which allowed the latter Company to be run by the Central Pacific, was given to the latter Company by the Supreme Court of the United States.

... The capture of the ship *Albatross*, on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, on Saturday, consisting of an extra train carrying 700 women and children, of course with late letters in Kentucky.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE EDUCATION BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE PRIVILEGING CLAUSE OF THE PARIS TREATY—JOHN STUART MILL ON ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Forster devoted several hours to a defense of the Education bill, obtaining at the close a large majority for the bill. The bill permitting marriage to a deceased wife's sister was also passed.

It is announced that the Conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, concerning neutral flags and privateering. Mr. Disraeli will demand a division of the House upon the measure.

John Stuart Mill presided at a meeting of the Workmen's Peace Society, in St. James's Hall, last night, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures. Mr. Mill, in his remarks in reference to the Government Army bill, praised the section providing for the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia.

BADGERING A PRIME MINISTER—THE BALLOT—AN IRISH INQUIRY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Gladstone must be sincerely thankful that the week has come to an end. He has been in hot water all through; more than once it reached the boiling point. On Monday night came Mr. Forster's amendment to the University Tests bill, proposing a logical extension of the principle of that bill, so that the taking of Holy Orders shall no longer be a condition of being Head or Fellow of a College. Mr. Gladstone refused; his ecclesiastical prejudices forbidding him to yield any more than he is absolutely compelled to yield on this question. He alleged that it was due to the Lords to send them this year the same bill they rejected last year. Mr. Forster went to a division, and his amendment was rejected by a vote of 182 to 100—a majority for the Government so narrow that it was hailed with cheers by Mr. Forster's Liberal supporters, and Mr. Forster himself, in a tone of unmistakable significance on the verge of triumph, asked the Prime Minister to consider seriously the meaning of a victory obtained over his own supporters by the help of his enemies. Mr. Gladstone replied in a heat that his decision was irrevocable, and that Mr. Forster might take any course he saw fit. When the division lists came to be examined it appeared that Mr. Gladstone's majority was composed of 110 Conservatives, 28 office-holders, 11 Roman Catholic Irish Liberals, and of Liberals neither Roman Catholic nor office-holders, 23. Mr. Forster's minority of 169 was, of course, wholly Liberal. Not even Mr. Gladstone could be deaf to the warning conveyed in these figures, or to the even more explicit warning of the leading Liberal journal, reminding him that his enormous Liberal majority was not given him that he might display deference to the House of Lords. "He talked," says the *Daily News*, "of the irrevocable resolution of the Government, and of considerations which outweighed the obligations of party. But irrevocable resolutions may be formed below as well as above the gangway; and it is at least imprudent in a party leader to disparage the binding force of party ties. Mr. Gladstone may fairly be asked to settle great questions with the Liberal party, and not with Lord Salisbury." A kind of understanding was arrived at in consequence of these vigorous protests, Mr. Gladstone explaining on Thursday, though with ill grace, that he should not regard the question as closed by the passage of the present bill, but that the points raised by Mr. Forster should be considered and perhaps dealt with in a separate measure. So the wound was salved over for the moment, only to break out afresh, I fear, before many days pass, and many times again before the session closes.

On the following night came Mr. Trevelyan's attack on the Government scheme of army reform. Mr. Trevelyan is the recognized leader of the Army Reformers, and he declared that no plan would have his sanction which left the Duke of Cambridge—sometimes disrespectfully christened the Royal George—in permanent command, and that failed to root out antiquated sources of expenditure—the sinecure colonelcies, army agents, and so on. Now the essence of Mr. Cardwell's plan is a compromise between the Court party, which wants the army to continue a mere appendage of Royalty, and the rest of the nation which insists that it shall be an effective force. Mr. Trevelyan's motion, which he said in advance, he did not expect to pass, is notice to all whom it may concern that the present bill will not be accepted as a final measure. What befell the Education bill last session seems likely to befall the Army Reorganization bill this session. The Education bill was hailed on its first introduction as a happy solution that would satisfy everybody; an enchanting delusion which survived a few days only to be succeeded by attacks from all sides that resulted in very material alterations, and finally in the extreme discontent among a great part of the Liberals when the bill, modified as it was, went through.

On the same night, Lord Oranmore, in the Lords, and Mr. W. Johnston, in the Commons, called for explanations of that unlucky letter written some time since by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Deane, in which he declared the independence of the Pope a matter of concern to the English Government. The debate which followed did nothing to allay the uneasiness which that letter has produced among great bodies of sincere Protestants. On Wednesday, the hard-pressed Minister was allowed a little rest, for there is only a morning sitting and seldom any serious work, on Thursday Mr. Gladstone had to endure a distinct defeat. In response to a demand from Mr. Forster, supported by a committee of inquiry into the financial administration of India, he now came down to propose that there should be a joint committee, with the obvious view of getting on the committee the Indian officials in the Lords, whose management was to be one subject of inquiry. The House would not stand it, and the feeling was so strong that Mr. Disraeli thought it worth while to make himself the spokesman of it, and in the end Mr. Gladstone was obliged to give way and agree to a committee of the Commons exclusively.

Lastly, and more irritating than all, was the net speech of Mr. Disraeli yesterday evening on the Conference, a speech filled with those apparently careless but really studied personalities in which Mr. Disraeli has no living rival. It is the delight of the Conservative champion to chaff his successful opponent over every conceivable topic. Foreign affairs are never, to say the least, Mr. Gladstone's strong point, and the undoubted mistakes he has made both in act and speech since the session began have given Mr. Disraeli an opportunity he is not slow to use. It is wonderful with what an air of good nature Mr. Disraeli can say a bitter thing; not so wonderful, perhaps, to see how the taunt stings, and how impossible it is for Mr. Gladstone to conceal his pangs. The speeches of last night may be studied with profit by whoever cares to understand the personal characteristics of the two great leaders. I am only sorry I have no space for quotations.

Another long step toward popularizing the Government of Great Britain. Years of incessant controversy and of that immovable persistency on the part of such men as the late Mr. Henry Berkeley, which seems capable of securing in the end any measure whatever, have brought the principle of the Ballot to the verge of success. The principle, indeed, was adopted last year by this Ministry—a bill, very far from perfect, was introduced by the Marquis of Hartington, then Postmaster-General. The heavy work of the session was made an excuse for not proceeding with it then. This year, a fresh bill, greatly

better than the old, is brought in by a Minister whose interest in its success is genuine, and whose capacity for carrying such a measure through the House is admitted to be greater than that of any other member of the Government. Mr. Forster has the advantage of believing in the Ballot, which Lord Hartington only accepted because he could not help it. True, Mr. Forster says the bill is only in his hands because Lord Hartington is now Irish Secretary and has a great deal of work on his hands—what sort of work I will show presently—while he has comparatively little to do and is happy to occupy his leisure with framing, and then engineering through Committee, a bill of multitudinous details, sure to be obstinately opposed. But perhaps I shall not be far wrong in supposing that the bill was left to Lord Hartington last year because the Government had not set its heart on its passage, and is confided this year to Mr. Forster because Mr. Gladstone is convinced that it is no longer prudent to trifle with a subject on which the great majority of his supporters are in earnest. The speculative opposition of philosophical Liberals like Mr. Mill, and the angry opposition of the *Spectator* have still to be confronted, but they long since said and did their worst, and their colleagues will carry the Ballot without their aid. Whether the bill will become law this session is, indeed, doubtful. It will pass the House of Commons; it cannot pass the House of Lords either this year or next, unless Lord Salisbury and one or two other men shall be persuaded that the postponement involves greater risk than it promises advantage. This is one of those measures, like the Franchise Reform, Irish Church, University Tests, on which the Lords have to be educated, and it is never easy to predict when a process of that kind will be completed. Mr. Forster, indeed, closed his speech with a forcible suggestion to the Conservatives that their own interests and policy require the protection of the ballot, as much as the Liberals; that mob tyranny is as much to be guarded against as landlord intimidation. "You may depend upon it," said Mr. Forster, "that it is not by keeping the power to bribe a man to vote against his opinions, or the power to force him to do so, but rather by relying upon his free will to give them his support, that men of property, intelligence, and social distinction can hope to keep that political influence which they now possess." The sentence, I may remark, in passing, is a good illustration of the capacity for taking general views which is remarkable in a statesman like Mr. Forster, whom people are fond of praising, and justly praising, for his practical ability.

The bill is much altered from last year's, which provided an elaborate machinery for upsetting its fundamental object, secrecy. That secured a scrutiny by official voting papers and counterfoils supplying proof how every man voted, and bringing to light, in the case of a contested election where there would be most need of its being concealed, the very facts which the ballot was intended to shield from view. Mr. Forster abolishes all this. There can be no scrutiny. The system of official voting papers is retained, which I believe to be a mistake, but which can only be proved so by trial. Under this bill, the elector cannot deposit a ballot of his own. He must take from the appointed officer an appointed ballot, stamped at the moment of its delivery. If any mark is put on the paper except such as is necessary to show for whom he votes, the ballot is void. The provisions against various kinds of fraud are numerous and often ingenious. Other matters touching elections are dealt with in the same bill. The peculiarly British institution of nominations and declarations of the poll is done away with. Intelligent strangers desiring to witness one of the most perfect spectacles of drunken violence and noisy rousery the world had anywhere to offer, must come to England before this bill is law. Finally, the expenses now legally imposed on candidates, the charges of the returning officer, costs of the hustings, polling booths, and so on, are to be thrown in the local rates; paid by the constituencies, that is, as they are everywhere else in the world. The present system is one of many premiums in favor of rich candidates, for the amount is no trifling. In Manchester at the last election it was £1,355; in Mr. Forster's own town, Bradford, it was £811, and a good many of his constituents thank him for his remark that if a workingman had stood against him he should have felt that the competition between them was unfair. In all the points I have enumerated this bill is a clear gain over Lord Hartington's.

The extraordinary proposal of Lord Hartington to which I referred above is nothing less than the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into agrarian disturbances in Westmeath and certain parts adjoining Meath and Kings County, and how to suppress them. If this means anything it means the removal of the delicate question of the land to the hands of a select committee, which dare tell of existing Irish troubles, and thinks stronger measures necessary than it is willing to be solely responsible for. It asks for an inquiry, meaning that the members of the select committee, when they have taken evidence taken before them, but their opinion based on that evidence, and that extreme measures shall be passed by the House upon the faith of such a report. It is difficult to conceive what a select committee of the House could do, in what form of evidence, and how they could be held responsible for it. It is difficult to conceive what a select committee of the House could do, in what form of evidence, and how they could be held responsible for it.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE—THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 23, Lord Carnarvon, in a speech, condemnatory of the Government proposals for the reorganization of the army, called attention to the state of the national defenses. He said: "In a certain sense the Government proposals appear to me to be in a right direction and to some extent a step forward. However, as in a great degree mere patch-work, as wholly inadequate to the necessities of the country, and as involving a sacrifice of the principle of the money—that a so-called economical government has ever proposed to Parliament. As far as the Reserved Forces are concerned, I do not profess to understand what the exact nature of the plan is to the Volunteers. I am afraid it falls far short of what is required. As regards the Militia, the amount of training seems insufficient. The maximum number of men to be trained is 150,000, but the number of the British soldier is but a poor equivalent for three years' training in Germany. Without going into details, I can only say that I do not believe that the plan as it is now framed will not now even come to the aid of the Government. I merely express a doubt of the possibility of maintaining the Militia at the proposed level, and of the necessity of supplementary powers in the event of an emergency. My apprehension is that the plan as it is now framed will not now even come to the aid of the Government. I merely express a doubt of the possibility of maintaining the Militia at the proposed level, and of the necessity of supplementary powers in the event of an emergency. My apprehension is that the plan as it is now framed will not now even come to the aid of the Government. I merely express a doubt of the possibility of maintaining the Militia at the proposed level, and of the necessity of supplementary powers in the event of an emergency. My apprehension is that the plan as it is now framed will not now even come to the aid of the Government. 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